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Two New Pyrochroid Species (Coleoptera, Pyrochroidae) from Taiwan and Thailand

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Abstract Two new pyrochroid beetles, *Ischalia* (*Pseudohomalisus*) *latemarginata* sp. nov. from Taiwan and *I. (P.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. from Thailand, are described.

Key words: Pyrochroidae; *Ischalia*; new species; Taiwan; Thailand

In the course of our collaborating study of pyrochroid beetles, we found two interesting species of the genus *Ischalia* from Taiwan and Thailand. They actually belong to the subgenus *Pseudohomalisus* PAULUS, 1971 by nearly contiguous mesepisterna. After a careful examination, we have concluded that these species are new to science.

So far as we are aware, six species of the subgenus have hitherto been known from the Asian region. Two of them from Taiwan were studied by SATÔ (1990) without subgeneric indication, but belong to this subgenus.

Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his critical reading of the manuscript, and to Dr. Wataru SUZUKI, Messrs. Shigeo TSUYUKI and Syoichi IMASAKA for their kind offer of these invaluable specimens.

Ischalia (*Pseudohomalisus*) *latemarginata* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3, 5)

Body elongate, depressed; color dark brown to black, except for yellowish lateral areas on pronotum and elytra. Elytron with the yellow stripe of about three-fifths its width, the black area along suture extending from base to six-sevenths, then abruptly truncated.

Head finely punctured and haired; frons with a distinct median impression between projecting antennal insertions; clypeal suture invisible but distinctly depressed; clypeus subrectangular, with the anterior margin straight, and the anterior angles

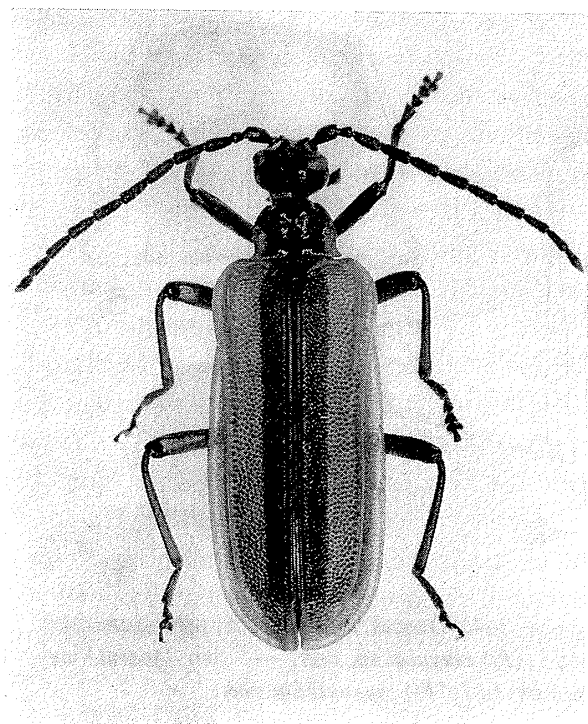


Fig. 1. *Ischalia (Pseudohomalisus) latemarginata* sp. nov.

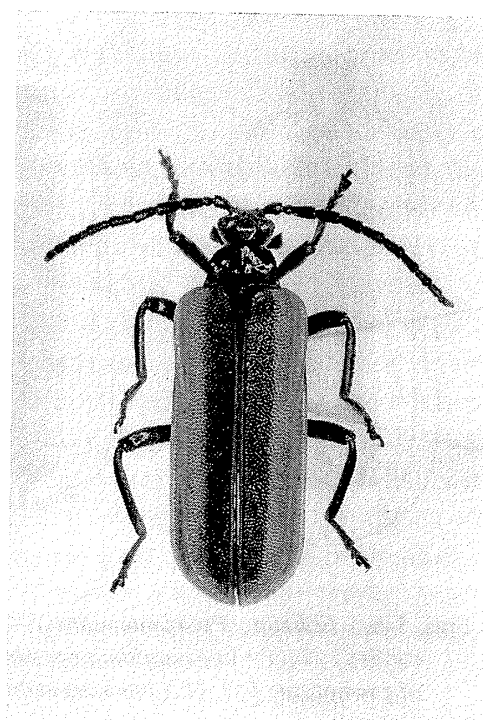
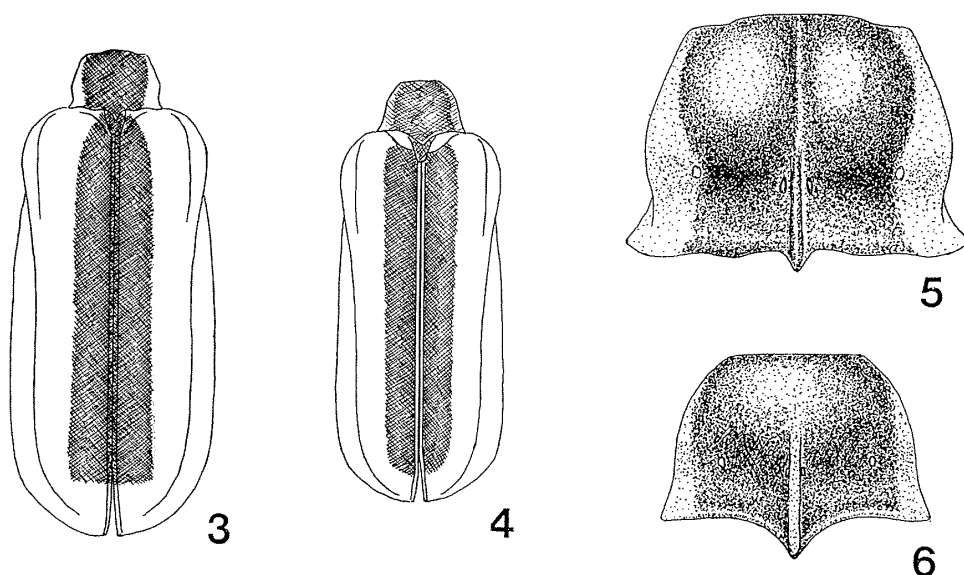


Fig. 2. *Ischalia (Pseudohomalisus) tsuyukii* sp. nov.

rounded. Eyes slightly but distinctly prominent. Antennae filiform and eleven-segmented, rather loose and haired, with the first segment stout, about twice as long as the second, which is the shortest, the third about as long as the first, the fourth to the seventh subequal in length, the eighth to the last becoming slightly shorter in order.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at base, distinctly constricted at basal fourth, and then almost straightly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angles squarish; hind angles triangularly prominent; apical margin distinctly narrower than head; basal margin shallowly bisinuate, about 1.6 times as wide as the apical, and about as wide as head; median longitudinal keel distinctly produced posteriorly beyond the basal margin; disc uneven, strongly elevated beside median impression before the middle, distinctly transversely depressed behind the middle, with two pairs of pits in the depression, the inner pits longitudinal, located just beside median keel, outer ones somewhat larger, nearly circular, situated near the borders of yellow and black areas. Scutellum haired, gradually constricted posteriorly, and rounded at the tip.

Elytra flattened, rather densely punctured and haired, about twice as long as wide, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest at near the posterior third, conjointly rounded at apices; sides rather strongly produced and rounded at humeri; sutural margins slightly elevated throughout; lateral margins distinctly costate throughout. Each elytron with two distinct discal costae both extending in parallel with each



Figs. 3–6. *Ischalia (Pseudohomalisis)* spp. — 3–4, Dorsal markings of pronotum and elytra; 3, *I. (P.) latemarginata* sp. nov. 4; *I. (P.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. — 5–6, Dorsal view of pronotum; 5, *I. (P.) latemarginata* sp. nov. 6, *I. (P.) tsuyukii* sp. nov.

other from humerus, the inner one reaching the basal third, the outer one reaching a short distance before the tip and connected with sutural carina.

Mesosternum with the anterior margin triangularly swelling; mesepimera extending from sides to the apex of mesosternum and nearly contiguous.

Abdomen beneath with anal segment arcuately and broadly emarginate at the tip.

Length: 7.0–9.0 mm; width: 2.5–3.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 18.IV. 1975, S. IMASAKA lgt. (in coll. Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University). Paratypes: 3 exs., Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 3. VIII. 1978, W. SUZUKI lgt. (in coll. M. TÔYAMA); 1 ex., same locality, 11. V. 1968, Y. WATANABE lgt. (in coll. M. SATÔ).

Remarks. The present species is easily distinguished from the other congeners by the following characteristics: 1) body distinctly larger; 2) elytral yellowish marginal areas distinctly broader than those of the others; 3) pronotum with a distinct median impression in anterior half.

***Ischalia (Pseudohomalisis) tsuyukii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 4, 6)

Body elongate, depressed; color dark brown to black except for yellowish lateral areas on pronotum (almost wholly dark brown in a paratype) and elytra. Elytron with yellow stripe about four-sevenths its width, the black area along suture extending from just behind scutellar ridges to apical tenth, then arcuately rounded;

sutural ridge yellow.

Head finely punctured and haired; frons with a shallow median impression between projecting antennal insertions; clypeal suture invisible though distinctly depressed; clypeus subrectangular, with the anterior margin straight, and the anterior angles rounded. Eyes slightly but distinctly prominent. Antennae filiform and eleven-segmented, rather loose and haired, with the first segment stout, about twice as long as the second, about 0.8 times as long as the third, the fourth to the seventh subequal in length, the eighth to the last becoming slightly shorter in order.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base, slightly constricted at basal third, and then roundly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angles rounded; hind angles triangularly prominent; marginal carinae entire; apical margin distinctly narrower than head; basal margin entirely carinate and bisinuate, about 1.9 times as wide as the apical, and about as wide as head; median keel distinctly produced posteriorly beyond basal margin; disc uneven, transversely depressed behind the middle, with two pairs of pits in the depression, the inner pits small and circular, located just beside longitudinal keel, outer ones somewhat larger, nearly circular, situated near lateral sides. Scutellum haired, gradually tapered posteriorly, and rounded at the tip.

Elytra flattened, rather densely punctured and haired, about 2.4 times as long as wide, distinctly broader than pronotum, subparallel-sided, deplanate on disc, and conjointly rounded at the tip; humeri roundly produced; sutural margins distinctly elevated throughout; sutural angles angulate; lateral margins slightly costate throughout. Each elytron with two distinct discal costae both extending in parallel from humerus, the inner one reaching the basal third, and the outer one subparallel to the lateral marginal costa, reaching just before the tip and connected with sutural carina.

Mesosternum with the anterior margin triangularly swollen; mesepimera extending from sides to the apex of mesosternum and nearly contiguous.

Abdomen beneath with anal segment arcuately and broadly emarginate at the tip.

Length: 6.5–7.0 mm; width: 2.2–2.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Pui, Chaing Mai Prov., N. Thailand, 4. V. 1980, S. TSUYUKI lgt. (in coll. Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype (in coll. M. TÔYAMA).

Remarks. This new species is closely allied to *I. latemarginata* sp. nov., but differs from it in the following characteristics: 1) antenna with the first segment short, about 0.8 times as long as the third, while in *I. latemarginata*, it is about as long as the third; 2) pronotum without median impression, while in *I. latemarginata*, it is distinctly impressed in anterior half; 3) elytra with yellowish suture, while in *I. latemarginata*, they are dark at suture except for apical parts.

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